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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,045	02/04/2004	Heng-Chien Chen	TRAP0004USA	2044

27765 7590 02/23/2005

NORTH AMERICA INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE (NAIPC)
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EXAMINER


MURPHY, RHONDA L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2667

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s) 	
	10/708,045		CHEN, HENG-CHIEN	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Rhonda Murphy		2667	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 – 3, 6, 8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohura et al. (US 6,807,166) in view of Nelson (US 6,628,644) and Alkhatib et al. (US 6,532,217).

Regarding claim 1, Ohura teaches a first LAN (Fig. 3, caller) comprising: a first local telephone system (represented by telephone symbols), a first communication module (the PC and gateway GW combined) for connecting the first local telephone system to the Internet through a first dynamic IP address (Fig. 3; col. 2, lines 41-46; the DHCP assigns dynamic IP addresses), the first communication module connecting to the first local telephone system through a first trunk line (Fig. 3; line 26); the first communication module capable of converting voice signals received from the first local telephone system to voice packets for transmission over the Internet and capable of restoring voice packets received through the Internet into voice signals (the conversion of voice signals to voice packets, and the restoration of the signals are inherent in systems that transmit voice over the Internet); a first IP-based extension (Fig. 3, telephone) connected to the Internet through a second dynamic IP address (col. 2, lines 45-46; the telephones connect to the Internet and the DHCP dynamically assigns IP addresses to

the telephones), and a first host (Fig. 3, PC) connected to the Internet through an IP address, the first host controlling voice packet transmission of the first telephone system via the Internet (the PC is capable of using the internet telephone system to make calls, thus, having the ability to control the voice packet transmission over the Internet); a second LAN (Fig. 3, receiver) comprises the same elements and functionality as stated above in the first LAN.

Ohura fails to explicitly disclose a first IP-based extension dialing directly to the first telephone system and comprising functional keys for dialing to the telephone system.

However, Nelson discloses a first IP-based extension dialing to the first local telephone system directly (Fig. 1, device 22; col. 4, lines 8-13; the IP telephony devices directly communicate with any other IP device coupled to the LAN); a user interface (device 22), used in each of the first and second IP-based extensions, comprising: a first functional key for dialing to the trunk lines of the first local telephone system (Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions, including dialing to local telephone systems); and a second functional key for dialing to the trunk lines of the second local telephone system (Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions, including dialing to local telephone systems).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone

systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the network.

Ohura fails to teach a static IP address.

However, Alkhatib teaches a DHCP that supports the assignment of permanent IP addresses and temporary IP addresses (col. 1, line 67; col. 2, lines 1-2). Therefore, the combination of Ohura and Alkhatib's DHCP is capable of assigning a static IP address to the first host. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura by using Alkhatib's DHCP for assigning a static IP address to the host, in order to provide a permanent address that allows a point-to-point connection between a host and a receiver.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Ohura further teaches a first and second local telephone system, including a normal telephone (Fig. 1, col. 1, lines 21-23) and PBX (Fig. 15, PBX 71).

Ohura fails to disclose a PSTN. However, Nelson discloses a PSTN network (Fig. 1, PSTN 30). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating a PSTN, for the purpose of publicly providing voice and video communications over a data network.

Regarding claim 6, Ohura further teaches first and second communication modules within a LAN, connecting to the Internet through a network cable. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, for the network cable to be

compliant with the IEEE 802.3 protocol, since IEEE 802.3 is an Ethernet protocol common to LANs used in communicating in networks.

Regarding claim 8, Ohura further teaches first and second IP-based extensions within a LAN, connecting to the Internet through a network cable. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, for the network cable to be compliant with the IEEE 802.3 protocol, since IEEE 802.3 is an Ethernet protocol common to LANs used in communicating in networks.

Regarding claim 10, the combined system of Ohura and Nelson teach a user interface of the first IP extension of the first LAN further comprising a third functional key for dialing to the second IP extension of the second LAN (Nelson: Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions, including dialing to local telephone systems in another LAN).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the network.

Regarding claim 11, the combined system of Ohura and Nelson teach a user interface of the second IP extension of the second LAN further comprising a third functional key for dialing to the first IP extension of the first LAN (Nelson: Fig. 1 and 2; col. 4, lines 8-20; col. 6, lines 44-60; the keys enable the device to perform various functions, including dialing to local telephone systems in another LAN).

In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the system of Ohura, by incorporating Nelson's IP-based extension consisting of functional keys to dial to the telephone systems for the purpose of communicating to other devices inside and outside of the network.

3. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ng et al. (US 6,424,648).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Ohura teaches a first and second communication module. The combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib fail to teach a data access arrangement module (DAA) and subscriber line interface circuit (SLIC) module.

However, Ng teaches a DAA module (Fig. 2, 202) and SLIC module (Fig. 2, 203). In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, by including a DAA and SLIC module for audio signal conversion (col. 4, lines 54-65; col. 5, lines 23-30).

4. Claims 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chow et al (US 2003/0058827).

Regarding claim 7, Ohura teaches first and second communication modules connected to the Internet. Ohura fails to teach a wireless connection between the modules and the Internet.

However, Chow teaches a first and second communication module (Fig. 3, mobile phone 220, located in home 205 and SOHO/Business/Public 210) each wirelessly connected to the Internet through an access point (AP 215), and the first and second communication modules wirelessly communicating with the respective access points according to an IEEE 802.11x protocol (the IEEE 802.11 protocol is illustrated in Figure 3, as the wireless connection between the mobile phones and the access point).

In view of this, having the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to incorporate Chow's teaching of a wireless LAN consisting of communication modules wirelessly connected to the Internet, in order to allow wireless devices access to the Internet.

Regarding claim 9, Ohura teaches first and second IP-based extensions connected to the Internet. Ohura fails to teach a wireless connection between the extensions and the Internet.

However, Chow teaches a first and second IP-based extension (Fig. 3, laptop 220, located in home 205 and SOHO/Business/Public 210) each wirelessly connected to the Internet through an access point (AP 215), and the first and second IP-based extensions wirelessly communicating with the respective access points according to an

IEEE 802.11x protocol (the IEEE 802.11 protocol is illustrated in Figure 3, as the wireless connection between the mobile phones and the access point):

In view of this, having the combined system of Ohura, Nelson and Alkhatib, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to incorporate Chow's teaching of a wireless LAN consisting of IP-based extensions wirelessly connected to the Internet, in order to allow wireless devices access to the Internet.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

*Donahue et al. (US Pub 2003/0101243) discloses a system and method for automatic configuration of a bi-directional IP communication device.

*Sitaraman et al. (US 6,427,174) discloses a dynamic IP addressing and quality of service assurance.

*Bhatia et al. (US 6,029,203) discloses an apparatus and methods for use therein for an ISDN LAN modem that provides enhanced network activity.

*Andersen et al. (US 5,974,453) discloses a method and apparatus for translating a static identifier including a telephone number into a dynamically assigned network address.

*Chen et al. (US Pub 2005/0027834) discloses bi-level addressing for Internet protocol broadband access.

*Buddhikot et al. (US 2005/0013280) discloses a method and system for mobility across heterogeneous address spaces


*Sriram (US Pub 2004/0240441) discloses enabling packet switched calls to a wireless telephone user.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rhonda Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3185. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kenneth Vanderpuye can be reached on (571) 272-3078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2667 2/18/05